Amendments To The Specification:

In the specification document, please amend the CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS paragraph at page 1 line 3, after the title, as follows:

--This application is ~~the US National Stage~~ a continuation of International Application No. PCT/EP00/08049, filed August 17, 2000~~, which was not published in English under PCT Article 21 (2)and which claims priority to EP/99117220, filed September 1, 111.~~ and claims the benefit thereof. The International Application claims the benefits of European application No. 99117220 EP filed September 1, 1999, both applications are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.--

In the specification document, please amend the paragraph at page 5 line 30, as follows:

The method has for the first time taken account of characteristic jet parameters of the particle jet in relation to the local component geometry. In this context, the term blasting distance refers to the distance from the particle source to the point of impingement of the particle jet on the component surface. The blasting angle is defined in a local, component-related system of coordinates. In this reference system, the blasting angle is the angle between the blasting direction of the particle jet and the local ~~normal~~ tangent to the component surface at the point of impingement of the particle jet on the component surface. The blasting intensity is understood as meaning the number of particles emitted from the particle force per second and solid angle, i.e. the blasting intensity is given as a particle flow rate. The number of particles which impinge each second on a local surface region on the component surface therefore results in a simple way from the blasting distance, the size of the surface region and the blasting angle. The blasting time is understood as meaning the residence time of the particle jet on a selected section of the contour line. The residence of the particle jet and therefore the number of particles which locally impinge on the component surface can be varied by means of the speed at which the particle jet is guided along the contour line. The

method allows the amount of material removed from the component surface to be deliberately matched to the geometry of the component. In this way, it is possible to produce a predeterminable homogeneous surface roughness along the contour line. As a result of a plurality of cohesive contour lines being tracked in succession, it is possible for large areas of the component surface to be treated and homogenized in terms of their roughness. In particular, the entire component surface can be subjected to a surface treatment of this type.